MEN FORK HERMAN TURNDAY, JULY 31 1881.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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FOLONTARY CORRESPONDENCE, contribute important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used the contribute in the contribute of the world—if used the contribute of the world with the contribute of the world with the world with the world with the world with new most return those rejected.

FOR PRINTING executed with newtness, cheapmens, and despatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BEOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway Robber's WIVE. BYBLOS GANDEN, Broadway-PAUL PRY - DEEDS O.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERT-SHETCHES IN INDIA-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-4/2 Broadway

New York, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins will leave Boston on Wedneslay, at noon, for Liverpool to two e'clock this afternoon.

sald (printed in English and French) will be ambhabed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, n wrappers, sixpence.
Subacriptions and advertisements for any edition of

she NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:-

paces in Europe:— Lavesroot. Jobn Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East, London... Sandord & Co., No. 17 Corahill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street. Paus.... Livingston, Weils & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. The contents of the European edition of the Herand will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

We publish some items in to-day's HERALD from various sources, which will tend to show to what extent the crops have suffered by the recent wet weather with which we have been visited. There appears to be no doubt that in this Sute, and also in Michigan, Wisconsin, and a portion of Pennsylvania, the wheat which has been cut and put up in stacks in the fields has suffered to a great extent from sprouting, while that which has not yet seceived the cradie is comparatively uninjured; but the latter bears no proportion in amount to the former. It is consoling to know, however, that three-fourths of the crop of the entire country was under shelter before the wet season commenced. In the South and West, an bracing the States of Virginis, Ohio, Alabama, Ittinote, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, the wheat crop, the largest ever known, was gathered under the! most favorable! circumstances, and is now safe from the malign influence of showers and moisture. Corn is yet safe, even in this section, while from the South we learn that the crop was never in a more promising condition.

Among our political intelligence to-day will be found an eloquent and forcible speech delivered by the Hon. Lewis C. Levin at a mass meeting of Americans in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last. In regard to the Know Somethings, his re marks are exceedingly severe, and he says there can be no cohesion between them and the honest members of the American party An interesting account of the different political organizations of our city, their object and influence, will also be found under the same bead.

The investigation in the Joseph Walker case was resurted yesterday by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Three or four witnesses were examined, and some further rich developements were made in relation to the way in which some Aldermen make money. The testi nony of ex-Alderman Covert will be found to be particularly interesting and instructive on this point. It is somewhat curious to find a man not only stating that he was in the market, but boasting that he made no secret about the means by which he sought to make morey.

The New York Irish Aid Society met in Grand

street, last evening, and bransacted a large amount of routine businesss. Several families have already been sent out West, and some few the city on Wednesday.

An account of the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Middle Protestant Reformed Datch abruch, at the corner of Harrison street and Tompking place, Brook yn, will be found in our columns

We learn, by our special despatch from Washingtoo, that the removal of Governor Reeder has saused considerable excitement in that city. It is reported that Mr. Dawson will not accept, and that a Southern man will be appointed Governor of

It is proposed in New England to enrol three thousand clergymen life members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, by paying \$20 each. This will make a fund of \$60,000, which it is proposed to expend in settling Kansas with men and women from New England.

By the news from the Plains it will be seen that the Sioux Indians were still warlike, and were swaiting the arrival of troops about forly miles above Fort Laramie. The Mormons had discovered gold and large quantities of silver in the vicinity of Sweet Water river, and were industriously engaged in working the location. Gold has also been covered on Mediciae Bow river, to the southwest of Fort Laramie.

in the liquor case recently tried at Rochester, the jury found the defendant guilty of selling lager bier, and that the same was contrary to the provisions of the Prohibitory law. An appeal has been taken. Governor Reeder has published a copy of his an swer to Mr. Marcy's last letter. He says that he has purchased no lands of the Kaussa half-breeds, and thinks that he has been very unfairly treated.

A County Convention of the friends of freedom and prohibition was held in Utica yesterday. The attendance was very small. Resolutions in favor of fusion were adopted.

The telegraph this morning reports seventeen cases of yellow fever at Norfolk. This, we think must be a mistake, as we have had no news of the appearance of the disease in that city.

An interesting account of the launch of the ship Defender, (named so in honor of Daniel Webster), at Boston, on Saturday last, with the speech of Edward Everett on the occasion, are given in our

columns this morning.

The message of the late Governor of Kauss vetcing the bills for the suppression of intemperance and establishing a ferry at Atchison, is published in our paper to day. He makes no objection to the laws in themselves, but thinks the Legislature passed them without authority.

The sales of cotton yesterday, reached about 1,000 bales, and closed firm. Flour advanced 12hc. per barrel for common grades, with free sales. Included in the transactions were about 3,000 bbls. taken for export. There was also a better spirit in Cana dian and Southern. Wheat was in good demand Tennessee red sold at 175c. a 180c., and Maryland prime white at 195c. Corn was easier and closed at 88c. a 89ic., chiefly at the inside figure for Western mixed. Pork was inactive, with small bransactions of new mess, at a slight concession in favor of buyers. Coffee was active, with sales (all kinds) of about 3,500 bags at full prices. Sugars were firm with fair sales. Freights were lower, with more doing, for Liverpool.

Our Wheat Orep of the Present Year-A Loud Voice from a Creaker.

It has become an apothegm among our stump speakers that our farmers-our "honest yeomanry"-are not only the most independent of all classes of our people, but the happiest. They ought to be; but we never yet have known them to be better satisfied than "other folks," either with the seasons cheir crops. Whatever may be the abundance or the quality of the returns of their harvests, there is always a plentiful supply of croakers among them. There is always a screw loose some where-too little or too much rain, or the weevil, or the rust, or some heavy drawback to the poor censumer, when least expected.

We had supposed, however, that so bountiful were the products of the present year, grain, roots and fruits, beef and pork, eggs and chickens, bread and butter, milk and honey, that the croakers would be dumb. But we were mistaken. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, in an article of several columns, devoted to "wheat," attempts to show that the New York HERALD has made an over sanguine estimate of the crop of the United States for 1855-that we shall have very little, indeed, to spare for exportation; but that, being in the interest of the buying classes, it is our policy to magnify the crop in order to bring down prices. We are further informed that "times are not as they used to be in the trade circles, when prices were regulated by the laws of supply and demand, and when honest merchants piously ascribed fluctuations to Divine agency. In our day the Almighty has been relieved of the trouble of regulating the prices of provision stuffs. Prices of homely substances, like wheat, oats, barley and maize, are now regulated by the generous fraternity whose dainty fingers used only to touch fancy stocks and the like delectable subjects of speculation." In other words, the farmers have become the victims of sharpers and gambiers, and we have been only playing adroitly into the hands of these chevaliers d'industrie. Our Virginia cotemporary, therefore, admonishes the sturdy yeomanry not to be frightened by the cry of the speculators of a great excess of wheat, but to hold on, and beware alike "of the newspapers and the foreign news."

We have no objection to all this. We are not in the league of the buying classes; we have nothing to do with bucksters and speculators, whose policy it certainly is to make all the money out of the producers that they can-If the farmers can meet their current obligations without hurrying all their wheat to market, they had better do so. A glut in the market always reduces the price. We fear, however, from the shortness of the wheat and all other crops last year, that our producers have fallen a little behindhand, and that too many, perhaps, will be compelled to sell at once to settle their outstanding liabilities. The effect of this may be an unhealthy reduction of the price of wheat in our seaport cities for a time, and perhaps a rise again when these first excessive supplies shall have been exhausted We think that it would be to the advantage of producers and consumers if this state of things could be avoided; and we would also advise our farmers to look into the matter and shape their course of action for themselves. Large as our crops of all kinds of the present year may be, we are not in a position to waste them or squander them away. It is to these crops that we all look for relief from that fearful pressure under which our financial commercial, manufacturing and all other classes have been struggling since the collapse of the flimsy prosperity bubble of 1853.

The issue with our Virginia croaker how ever, is that we shall have little or no wheat for exportation this year; and thus he makes out his case :-

Everybody knows that almost the only fine wheats that come into the markets of the world, not grown in the countries ecasuming them, except from the American ports, are derived from Dantzic—within a stoce's throw of the Russian border, and from Odessa and its neighboring ports on the Black Sea—within the actual limits of the Russian border, and from Odessa and its neighboring ports on the Black Sea—within the actual limits of the Russian Empire. The importation of wheat into Frg land alone, from these two quarters, exclusive of those from Archangel St. Peterburg and Riga, was 4,750,600, as early as 1847; and is, now, doubtless largely upwards of 10,000,000 bushels. The Italian States and other grain importing countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which get their supplies ordinarily from Ocessa and the Black Sea, must now look classwhere for supplies, and will not no other wheats suitable for making their maccaroni and vernicelli, now that they are an off from the Odessa, but the fine wheats of America —probably only those of our own Virginia. The total exports of wheat from the Russian ports of the Hack Sea, now closed by war, was 28,721,872 bushels in 1847.

These are the supplies shut off from Western Europe, and locked up in Southern Russia by the siege of Sebastopol; and next comes the loss from the blockade of the Baltic, which is put down as fellows:-

put down as follows:—

The expert from Dattzic (which derives its supplies from Poland and other Russian cominions.) and Archangel, in the same year, was 5,000,000 bunnels; to say nothing of the exports from Riga and St. Petersburg, which could not have been less than 4,000,000 more. Here, then, is a grand total exportation of wheat for a year as early as 1847, from Ressian ports, of at least 28,000,000, entirely cut off by the war, and this of qualities of wheats which are the very best known in the markets, the like of which can only be obtained is quantity from the side of the water. We have not official figures for later years, but have no doubt that before the war the Russian and Dantzic exportation of wheat reached 50,000,000 of busiels per annum. Have we any indications as yet that the excess of the yield in Western Europe over and above that of ordinary years is at all commensurate with this immense curtailment in the quantities of supply, to say sorbing of the impossibility of the soft wheats of Western Continental Europe answering the wants of trace, whatever be the excess over ordinary production.

According to these figures, we have here a According to these figures, we have here a

deficiency to supply, resulting from the war with Russia, of fifty millions of bushels of wheat, to the markets of Western and Southern Europe. And what are our capacities? We have estimated our wheat crop of the present year, throughout the Union, at something over one hundred and sixty eight millions of bush els. Our Virginia cotemporary, with a disposition to be extremely liberal, grants an aggregate of one hundred and sixty millions; and since our original estimate, causes have occurred in these latitudes which may possibly reduce it to this last named sum. The contin ned heavy rains in this quarter have doubtless extended over a vast surface of country, to the destruction of much of the wheat, (in many fields in the shock, or still unharvested.) from the sprouting of the grain. We have already received complaints of this kind from Jersey Long Island, the Hudson river counties, and even as far back as the Genesce river. The extent of the damage from this cause we cannot conjecture; but we presume that it will not affect our first estimate beyond a reduction of eight millions of bushels, and it may be much less. Assuming, then, that we shall have a gross amount of one hundred and sixty millions of bushels to go upon, what is the prospect for exportation and high prices?

Our Virginia creaker, allowing for home consumption, gives us an excess of only thirteen million bushels with which to supply the whole demand of the American continent and islands and for shipments to Europe. But we undertake to say that our home communition for bread will be far less than his figure of 135,000,000 will be far less than his figure of 135,000,000 governor on the king's behalf, were necessarily bushels. Our entire wheat crop last year, saved hated and opposed by the people. There were neg ship of the home squadren,

by the farmers, did not probably exceed 100,-000,000 bushels; yet we exported of it about 5,000,000 bushels. Our Indian corn crop was a failure from the drought, and yet from New York alone our exports of last year's corn, as late as last week, amounted to 80,000 bushels It, then, with the general drought of last year, cutting off about one-half the corn and other autumnal products, we subsisted on a hundred missions of bushels of wheat, and had five millions excess for exportation, what can we act do with 160,000,000, and the most prolific year in corn, potatoes, grass, fruits, and vegetables, ever knewn on this continent?

According to the experience of the last year, we shall have from this year's wheat crop some 50,000,000 bushels for exportation, instead of 13,000,000, as estimated by our Virginia cotemporery; while, on the other hand, probably less than 20,000,000 bushels will suffice to supply all deficiencies in Western and Southern Europe. Our accounts from England. France and Germany indicate good crops this season. Cut off from Russia last year, and her 50,000,000 bushels of exports of wheat, and confronted on the West by short crops in the United States, there was an unsupplied deficiency in Western Europe, which naturally enough contributed its full share to raise our breadstuffs and provisions to famine prices. But the Central and Western States of Europe have since been preparing for the contingencies of this Russian war, and to make good from their own resources the loss of her usual supplies to their necessities. In this view, we dare say that our excess of wheat will be more than sufficient, at reasonable prices, to supply the demands of Italy, Spain, France and England. For the uses of the allies in the Crimea. their captures and the fine wheat growing dis tricts of Turkey in Asia Minor and Egypt, will. doubtess, be competent to supply the demand.

The conclusions, then, at which we arrive are these-that the late reductions in our market prices of wheat are not so much the results of huckstering and kiteflying, and the speculators' hue and cry of extravagant crops, as the consequences of supply and demand—that last year's prices are permanently done away with; and that our abundant and cheap provisions for the current year will be an advantage to all classes of the community, farmers included. The croakers may croak : but with the country literally overflowing with the substantials of life, North, East, South and West, it is useless to keep up the plea of necessity for famine

prices. Sir Edmund Ecad and Canadian Politice It appears from our Canadian exchanges that the new Governor-General-Sir Edmund Head -is not popular among his colonial subjects. One newspaper accuses him of ill temper; another lays ignorance and unwillingness to learn to his charge; and a third contains a letter from an ex-member of Parliament, Coarad Gugy, rating him in sharp terms for a variety of real or imaginary delinquencies. Altogether, it is pretty plain that Sir Edmund is not destined to njoy a bed of roses in his new home, and the chances are that we shall soon hear of his being chased, and hurried, and builted by the Canadian mobs just as Lord Elgin was.

Yet it does not appear that he has been guilty of any particular acts of mischief. None of he journals at least specify any such; their charges are general and vague; and their dislike to him seems to rest on no grounds which it was possible or convenient to render public. If Sir Edmund Head had done anything at which the people could reasonably take offence, we may take it for granted that we should have heard of it; the Canadian press enjoys a remarkable degree of liberty, and jobs are as certain of exposure there as here. We must herefore conclude that the new Governor's unpopularity is based on mere popular prejudice, and that he is abused for the sole reason that he is Governor and is an Englishman.

The interence is the more natural as the career of Lord Elgin in Canada establishes the very same fact. Lord Elgin was a man of remarkable abilities and rare habits of industry. he was sincerely anxious to do his duty, and was freer from bias or prejudice than almost any of the Governors England has sent to her colonies. As compared with his predecessors in Canada, he overtopped them by a head and shoulders. Yet probably none of the Governors of Canada-not even the imbecile Gosford, or the arbitrary Sydenham-have been so unpopular as Lord Elgin. The scenes of 1849 at Montreal are yet fresh in the public memory. The pretext for the popular outbreak on that occasion was the signing by the Governor of an act of the Provincial Parliament which he would have been unworthy of his office had he refused to sign; but the real cause of the trouble, and the true secret of the persistent dislike to his person which the richer classes in Canada apseared to cherish, was the anomally of there being a British Governor in Canada at all. This was the true cause of Lord Elgin's failure. He was out of place. Any other man would have been as much so; and a man with less courage and less tact than he might have ascertained the fact at greater cost than it involved in his case. Had the Queen sent Sir Robert Peel or Lord Palmerston to Canada. the case would have been the same; either would have failed, and the Canadians would have called them all sorts of hard names, and treated them as if they had been villains and

For the Canadians have reached the point in their history where foreign control becomes burthensome. They imbibe a demecratic spirit from their youth. They necessorily grow up republicans. All their institu-tions are republican, all their ideas predicated on the theory of popular equality. Nothing more natural than that they should feel an inward repugnance to submit to the control of the Englishman—the foreigner—who is sent among them every few years with power to veto their laws, control their government, and play the mischief generally with their public affairs. The Canadians see plainly enough that they are as fit for self-government as the English, and they ask themselves unconsciously why it should happen, such being the case, that they should be obliged not only to give thirty-one thousand cdd dollars per annum to a gentleman whose only claim to their charity is his title and his neediness, but to concede one-third of their authority over the Province to a man far less fit to exercise it than any one of themselves They have reached the point which the colonial inhabitants of this country reached about twenty years before the revolution-when their whole history was a series of conflicts between the people and the royal governors, and the best of men, coming here in the capacity of governor on the king's behalf, were necessarily

governors both in Massachusetts and New Fork who would have graced any other station in life, but who, in their governments, spent a career of unmitigated misery and strife, and have left behind them a disgraceful reputation: not from any faults of theirs, but from the falsity and absurdity of their position. Just so it is in Canada. Lord Elgin, had he been elected governor by the people of Canada, would have been eminently popular, and would have been displaced in obedience to the principle of rotation only; sent to Canada by the British government, he was despised and detested. We have no means ot judging what Sir Edmund Head's qualities or abilities may be. But from the unpopularity he seems to have gained before he has performed a single act of magistracy, it seems likely that however he developes he will be sacrificed as a victim to British connection.

It would be far more sensible for the Canadians to vote an address quietly to the Queen, begging her to send them no more governors, than to go on, as heretofore, making bad blood, and quarrelling with men who really deserve their respect and esteem. The British government would certainly not insist on sending governors to Canada against the people's will; and it is quite plain that far better men for the position could be found in the province than out of it. That the Canadians will come to that ultimately, is obvious. It is only a question whether the anomalous plan of British governors should be continued, at the cost of the public peace of mind and honest men's characters, until it can no longer be borne; or whether the fature should be anticipated, and the mischief in store evaded, by adopting at once a reform that in the ordinary course of events will only be accomplished in the lapse of years, and after more inconvenience and trouble.

GGVERNOR REEDER.-We are at last informed from Washington that Mr. Reeder has been removed from his office of Governor of Kansas, and that Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, who voted for the Nebraska bill, has been appointed in his place. We have yet to learn whether this removal of Mr. Reeder is the result of a conviction upon the charge of Commissioner Manypenny of unofficer-like speculations in the lands of the poor Kansas half-breed Indians, or whether he is discharged in deference to the petition of the Kansas Legislature: or for a little capital for Buncombe in the elections of this week and the next in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky. We guess, however, that these elections have had a good deal to do with it: and that Reeder's removal will be trumpeted all over the South as another valiant proof of the fidelity of the administration to Southern rights. But why was this free soil land speculator appointed in the first place? and why has his removal been delayed until he has done all the mischief necessary to bring about a condition of things in Kansas little better than a state of civil war? Very likely the ex-Governor, having closed up his real estate operations, will be content to return to Pennsylvania. Let his successor keep clear of the half-breeds, avoid Stringfellow, cut the abolitionists, and stick to his official duties, and he may get along smoothly enough among the "border ruffians." We hope the ex-Governor, on his return, will favor us with another speech, and tell us how the question was settled in the Cabinet.

ENDORSING THE SOFT SHELLS .- Speaking of the Democratic Soft Shell State Convention which is to meet in Syracuse on the 29th of August, the Putnam County Courier (hard shell,) says:-

shell,) says:—

It will be perceived that this gathering of office holders and their dependents is called one week earlier than the democratic convention, which fact is regarded by some of their credulous organs as "not unfavorable to democratic union." Perhaps not; but it may be well enough to wait and see whether the nationals will adopt the policy here hinted at. The supposition that the time designated is favorable to union is predicated upon the presumption that the hards will simply meet and go through the formality of eadorsing the Cochrans and Synders ticket. This they will doubtees do, as the people of the Empire State entertain most profound respect-for the above gentlemen, and will be entirely people of the Empire State entertain most profound re-spects for the above gentlemen, and will be entirely satisfied with their selections, not with standing satisfied with their selections, notwithstanding some of them may hall from localities in New York city of ques-tionable morality. Basides, a different course might offend Messrs. Marcy and Pierce, which, of course, would sorely grieve the nationals. We go in for "en-dorsing," by all means.

So we may anticipate a fusion of the hards and softs at Syracuse, on the soft shell ticket, provided they can agree. We are sorry that the prospect of an agreement is not more lumi rous than it appears to be in Putnam county. A journey by Mr. Cochrane, or the Captain, up that way, on official business, would, perhaps, set the matter right. The time has come for action.

Calcket.

PATERSON VS. NEWARK CLUBS. This return match was played yesterday at Paterson New Jersey. Newark won, with three winkets to spare Paterson having won the toss, commenced at 10 o'clock sharp work. Newark in their first innings only made 37 and in spite of all they could do the stores were all small. The men seemed all out of spirits. Hollas Shaw and Law played well. On the Newark side we had a new name, Ford, who blocks a ball in good atyle, and will make a good player. Warner, a capital player, was unfortunate. Wheateroft, who used to do great things, seemed out of practice. Beaver showed be was a good old cricketer. R. Jefferson bowled good. Barber certainly improves; he gets his 8 very nicely. Wurtz, Smith and Raker did not shine as they have done. The small score speaks for itself:-PATERSON CLUB.

First Innings. Second Innings. Total.

Butier leg b. w. b. Jefferson. 8 16
Hinchcliffe run out. 3 st. Warner . 3 6
Law run out. 0 c. Warner b. Elverson 4 4
Pilkington b. Jefferson. 0 c. Wartz b. Elverson. 15 15
Hallas b. Elverson... 0 c. and b. Elverson... 2 2
Smith leg b. w. b. Elverson. 2 2
Watts c. Beaver b. Elver . 1 1
not out. 1 1 Bisuvelt not out..... 0
Byes 2 b. Jefferson 0 Total......40 61 Total.....21 Beaver c. Pierson b. Pil-Barber c. Tregear b. Hal-play at Albany against the eleven picked men of the albany and Utica clubs, and on Friday the married and

The frigate Potomae was to sail on the 25th inst. from

single members of St. George's play at Hoboken.

THE LATEST NEWS; BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
THE REMOVAL OF GOV. ESEDGE—THE KANSAS
JUDGES, EFC.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1855. The removal of Governor Reeder has created a good deal of excitement here. It is believed that Mr. Dawson will not accept the appointment. It will then be given

The Kansas Judges have not been removed. The administration has not received anything from them yet As soon as it does arrive, they too will have to walk the

Cushing intends leaving for a short time as soon a Marcy returns.

Governor Reeder and His Alleged Land Speculations.

Sr. Louis, July 30, 1855. Sr. Louis, July 30, 1855.

Gevernor Reeder furnishes a copy of his answer to
Secretary Marcy's last letter to him, to the Lawrence
Tribune. He says, in relation to the charge of having
purchased half-breed Kaness lands, that he purchased no such lands, and he thinks he has been treated un fairly because the President has called on him for a de ence against the charge of violating rules which are no

Congressional Nominations in Minnesota.

specified, and he asks for a specificati

CHICAGO, July 30, 1855. St. Paul (Minnesota) papers of the 25th lust. stat that after the nomination of H. M. Rice for delegate to Congress, a number of the members of the democratic convention met in Governor Gorman's library, and neminated the Hon. David Olmstead. Ex-Governor Ramsay received 36 votes in the republican convention although he had previously declined the nomination.

Interesting from the Plains.

Sr. Louis, July 30, 1855. We are in receipt of late advices from the Plains. Mr Holmens, District Attorney of the United States for Utah, was at South Platte, on route for Washington, with despatches from Col. Steptoe to the War Depart ment. He met no Indians or whites until he reached Sweet Water, where he found a large party of Mormon, exploring for gold. They were daming and turning the bed of the river. A letter from a gold seeker says that they had found large quantities of silver. One man in the vicinity of Sweet Water took \$40 of gold in a day Gold had also been discovered on Medicine Bow stream, southwest of Fort Laramis. Two hundred Arpio Indian were encamped a short distance from this river, and were peaceable. They say if a war taken place between were peaceasis. And the troops, they will join the strongest the Sioux and the troops, they will join the strongest party. A war party of Sioux at Seaboute Creek, fifty miles above Fort Laramie, were awaiting the arrival of troops, and threatened if they did not arrive in ten days they would kill every white man between Laramie and Devil's Gate.

Several trains of Mormons from Texas had been fallen in with between Fort Kearney and the Blues. They had lost twenty by cholera, and the balance were in good health.

The Recent Defalcation of the Treasurer of the Eastern Ratiroad Company.
Bosrov, July 30, 1855.

At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad to-day, the report of the special com-mittee was read, warmly debated, and finally adopted. The defalcation of Tuckerman, the late Treasurer to the company, is found to amount to \$245,300. The committee speak encouragingly of the prospects of the road, make various suggestions for a more economical ma-nagement, to guard against fraud, &c. A new Board of Directors was chosen, and the meeting adjourned.

The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts.

Bosron, July 30, 1855.
The Secretaries of the New England Association of Clergymen have issued a second circular exhibiting the most encouraging succession wards the object contemplations. ed. The purpose of the association is to excee the three thousand clergymen of New England as Info members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, by paying twenty dollars, making a general fund of \$60,000 -this sum to be expended in settling Kansas with Christian men and women from New England.

The Yellow Fever.

New ORLEANS, July 28, 1855. The deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital, during the past week, were icl. The fever has also broken out at Baton Rouge.

NORFOLK, VA. ORFOLE, July 39, 1855. There have been seventeen new cases of yellow fever sere to day, and two deaths. They are all traceable to

BALTIMORE, July 20, 1855. Up to Saturday night the total number of cases of sellow fever at Gosport, Va., was 34, while the deaths Death of Judge Frick.

Baltimore, July 30, 1855. Judge William Frick, of our Superior Court, died yes-

erday, at Warm Sulphur Springe, of dysentery. Sudden Death at Cape May. PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1855.
Miss Porter, daughter of Judge Porter, of Easton, Pa.

died on Saturday, at Cape May, after a very short ill-ness. The was bashing on the previous day. Three Murders on Shipboard.

EALTIMORE, July 30, 1855.
New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received. Three satiors were murdered on board the ship Colchis, of Philadelphia, whilst on their way from New Oricans to the Balize. The authorities had refused to allow the ressel to go to sea, and an examination into the affair was in progress.

County Convention in Oneids.

Utica, July 30, 1855.

A County Convention of the friends of freedom and prohibition was held here to-day. The attendance was small. The Rev. D. Skinner presided. Resolutions in favor of fusion, &c., were adopted.

Marine Excursion.

NEW HAVEN, July 30, 1855.

The Black Bird Aquatic Club, composed of civic officials and members of the New York press, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock, in the schooner Mary, and left for Boston, via New London and Newport, this afternoon at four c'clock. All hands are well and anticip, te much pieasure from the cruise.

Markets.

FHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

FRILADELPHIA, July 30, 1855.

Money easy; stocks dull. Reading, 44 9-16; Morris

Canal, 14%; Long Island, 10%; Penna. Rf., 44 9-16;

Penna: State fives, 58.

New ORIZANS, July 28, 1865.

The cotton market is a tride higher, say 140., owing to the light stock on hand. Sales to day, 2,230 bales.

BUYMAD, July 30–12-30 P. M.

to the light stock on hand. Sales to day, 2,200 bales.

BUFFALO, July 30—12:30 P. M.

Flour quiet and drooping. Common Wiscomain \$7.75.

Wheat lower; sales 7,000 bushels upper lake spring at \$1.48. Corn lower; sales 20,000 bushels at 74c. Oats steady. Canal reights a shade easier; corn to New York 12%c. Receipts for the last forty eight hours:—Ficur 3,306 bbls. corn 100,000 bushels. Canal exports for same time—Flour 642 bbls., wheat 14,402 bushels, corn 127,000 do., cats 40,600 do.

The Itish Ald Society.

The New York Irish Aid Society met last evening at No. 125 Grand street, Mr. Mulligan in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Walsh reported from the Finance Committee, and said that many applications had been received from families wishing to go out West, and after due examinaday, four additional families would leave. All had been recommended by men of high veracity. The report was

Mr. Hughes moved that Mr. Walsh be continued as a visiter of the applicants, on the part of the Finance Committes, and paid for his services as such. Mr. FITALTHICK was opposed to the payment of officers as likely to scatter the funds, and leave very little for the original purposes of the society.

The Chairman advocated the retaining of Mr. Walsh's services for one month, and the compensating him for them.

services for one month, and the compensating him for them.

Mr. Hughus moved that Mr. Walah do get \$9 per week as a salary for his services as recording serretary. Mr. Firzuarnick objected decidedly, as he considered that the Vigilance Committee should inquire into the merits of all applicants for aid.

It was recolved that a salary of \$9 per weak be given to Mr. Walah for such time as the society see fit.

It was moved that the Vigilance Committee then be discharged Mr. Walah refused to do all the duty of the Vigilance Committee.

The motion was laid on the table.

Exercis subscriptions were handed in. A family named McCauley, had been aided to go on to their destination. A Mr. Dunn had also been aided to go to the country.

A vote of thanks was passed to the city press.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour after transacting a large amount of business.

The Submarine Telegraph Across the Guif of A few weeks ago we gave our readers an account of

the great submarine telegraph, by which it is proposed to connect the Old and New Worlds. This enterprise is going on most successfully, and will be accomplished within much loss than three years—the time specified. The parties by whom it was undertaken have been or-ganized under the title of "the New York, New ound-land and London Telegraph Company." Their names are, Peter Cooper, Moses faylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Saml. F. B. Morse As we stated before, the points of connection are St. Johns, in Newtonneland, and Cork, on the southern coast of Ireland, and the distance, 1,689 miles. From St. Johns a line is in course of construction across the southern part of Newfoundland to Port au Basque, and will be completed in eight or ten weeks. The distance between Port au Basque and Cape North across a portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is seventy-four miles, and the connection of these points will be effected by a submarine cable of three wires, and about an inch and a haif thick This cable was shipped from London on the 28th of last month, in the ship Sarah L. Beyant, which is now lying at Port au Basque. Mr. Canning, the engineer who su-perintended the laying of the Mediterranean cable, sailed for America on the 7th inst., in the steamer Canada, and is at present in Newfoundland, waiting to overs the execution of the new enterprise.

As this is the first submarine cable of any im

portance which has been laid on this side of the Atantic, the laying of it may be regarded as a new era in the history of telegraphing in this country. The weight of the cable is four hundred tons, and the time required for putting it down will not ex-ceed two days at the utmost, unless the weather should prove very unfavorable As the occasion will be one of more than usual interest, quite a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, we understand, have taken passage on board the steamer Calhoun, which has been engaged by the company to tow the Sarah L. Bryant across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and which will sail from the foot of Twelfth street, East river, on Thursday, the second of August. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper, Professor S. F. B. Moree and lady, Cyrus W. Field, Professor Silliman, Jr., Lieutenant M. F. Maury, Professor Shepherd, Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. Sayre and lady, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sluyter, and about thirty others. Everything has been provided that is necessary to render this one of the most delightful excursions, although the voy-age was undertaken at first solely for business purposes. It is the intention of the company to stop at several points on the southern and western coasts of Newfoundland, which may be regarded almost as a lerge incognito. The southern shore is protected by a bold chain of rocks, which rise to the height of two or three forest, that extends far back into the interior.
The island is rich in mineral wealth, as proved by the explorations of the geologists and mineraiogists who were employed by the company to select the fifty miles of land that had been granted them by the colonial government as an acouragement to them to carry out the enterprise.

The establishment of this telegraph is of the greatest importance to the people of Newfoundland, as it must inevitably lead to the development of the resources of that country, and open up new avenues of trade and commerce. The chief occupation of the population at present is fishing, which furnishes a very precarious subsistence at best, and which, so long as it is pursued poverty. The colonial government, therefore, acted with wise forethought and judgment when they granted the exclusive privilege for fifty years to the company, of running a telegraph across the sland, and through any portion of its adjacent waters. Their liberality, howsuch a work must prove to the country, they appropriat of a bridle path over the island, secured the company the interest on fifty thousand pounds sterling for twenty years, and made them a present of fifty square miles of land, which they were at liberty to select in any part of the country, and a further grant of fifty addithe Atlantic ocean.

The steamer Calhoun, which is to sail on Thursday

will take the vessel having the submarine caele on board in towat Port au Basque and proceed across the gulf o Cape North, the nearest point on the count of Cape Breton. While she is steaming at the rate of between two and three miles an hour, the cable will be paid out from the stern of the Sarah L. Bryant. About thirty men will be employed in this process, which is very simple, the cable being run out over a wheel from the coil as it lies in the hold of the vessel. In addition to those who are going out merely for the pleasure of the trip, we may mention the fact that Mr. Huested is also going to superintend the blasting of the rocks at the entrance to the barbor of St. Johns, which are a obstructions to vessels, and at drawing great depth of water. We hope the voyage may be every way successful, both in a business point of view and as a pleasure excursion.

Chroners' Inquests.

ner Hilton beld an inquest yesterday morning upon the Saturday! afternoon by falling from a scaffold erected on the sixth story of the New Yort Hotel. The fall particulars of the accident having been published in particulars of the accident having been published in Sunday's paper, it is unnecessary here to repeat circumstances attending the death of deceased. The jury rendered a verdet of "Beath by fracture of the shull." Deceased was 30 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He was a married man and leaves a wife and family to lament his untimely end. The other painter, John Lane, who fell along with deceased from the scaffolding is rapidly improving, and it is believed by the physician in attendance at the New York Hospital, hat he will ultimately recover from the injuries received.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON STATEN ISLAND .- Coroner O'Don nell held an inquest at No. 9 Mulberry street, upon the nell held an inquest at No. 9 Mulberry street, upon the body of a man named James Bewan, aged 28 years, who came to his death by internal hemorrhage from being crushed by a scup or swing erected at the Pavilion, Staten lesand. The decessed it appeared while getting out of one swing was struck by the other one—there being two of these atructures situated close tegether—with great violence, producing the above injuries. He lingered in great pain until half past four o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. Verdict, "Accidental death." Decessed was a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Hilton held an inquest upon the body of a man named James Hannan, a native of Ireland, and 38 years old, who was found drowned at pier No. 5 East River Deceased was in the employ of the proprietors of the Cawego line of canal boats. He was a very intemperate man, and had just been liberated from the Tombs, where he had been imprisoned ten days for intexication. He had been missing two days.

MACCIDENTAL DROWNING .- Coroner Gamble held an in quest upon the body of a boy seven years of age named August Parker, residing at No. 89 Jackson street, who came to his death by drowning. The deceased, it appeared, went down to the dock at the foot of Jackson street, to wash his feet, and while engaged in that employment, accidentally slipped off the pier into the despwater. Being unable to swim, he was drowned ere any one was aware of the accident. Vercict—accidental drowning. The deceased was born in New York.

Before Judge McCarthy.

July 20.- Eagle against Porter.-This was an action to recover \$182 for a balance of rent alleged to be due

JCY 20.—Eagle against Porter.—This was an action to recover \$182 for a balance of rent alleged to be due plaintiff from one Burke for whom defendant was surey for certain premises in Varick street, New York. On he part of the defence a balance of \$75 was alleged to be due from plaintiff for the board and lodging of one of his employes, the balance was tendered to plaintiff before suit was brought. The Court allowed \$66 of the off set and gave judgment for \$114 and costs.

Chanles McConnell against Myred S. Bates.—This and was brought by the plaintiff as the assignee of Hall & Byrd, merchants, for a bill of sliks sold in 1851—amount \$267 to. For the defence it was insisted that the goods were sold and the credit given to Thomas Bates, who at that time was doing business in Cedar street, and for whom the defendant was merely a clerk at the time of the purchase. Thomas Bates subsequent ys stopped business, and now this suit against the defendant who produced the original bills charged against Thomas Bates. Judgment for defendant.

Michael Lacour against Sciah R. Vanduzer and Wm. Egerion.—This suit was brought to recover the sum of \$60, for a balance alleged to be due on the sale of a quantity of locofcoo matches. The sale was admitted; but in defence it was insisted that plaintiff was indebted to the defendant in the sum of \$64, for a quantity of match bears returned to the plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff, \$6; costs to defendant.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

U. S. Marshal's Office. Arrest.—Three men, named David Harrington, John Read and Thomas Collins, were arrested and held to ball, charged with obstructing Custom House officers in dis-charging a vessel.

Knox, at his New Quarters, No. 212 Bro way, (northeast corner of Fulton street,) has secured a vast increase to his already large share of patronage, and daily furnishes hundreds of visiters with nats that surpase anything of the kind yet offered to the community. At the piace above mentioned, or at his up towar depot, 5t3 Broadway, KNOX will be happy to see all who desire a fashionable, well made and durable style of summer hat.